REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,726.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY		Leave Tuticorin	
" Ratnagherry	16	" Colombo	24
" Vingorla	16	" Galle	25
" Goa	17	" Tuticorin	26
" Cowar	17	" Madras	29
" Mangalore	18		Dec.
" Cannanore	19	" Coconada	2
" Tellicherry	19	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	20	" Bimlipatam	3
" Beypore	20	" Gopaulpore	4
" Cochin	21	" False Point	6
" Alleppy	21	Arrive "CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

The route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers at Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushehr to and from Bussrah, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Nov. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave BUSREH	20
" Kurrachee	11	" Fao	26
" Guadur	12	" Koweit	27
" Muscat	13	" Bushire	28
" Bunder Abbas	16		Dec.
" Linga	17	" Linga	3
" Bunder Abbas	18	" Bunder Abbas	5
" Bushire	20	" Muscat	7
" Koweit	22	" Guadur	9
" Bahrein	23	" Kurrachee	12
Arrive " BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 8-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 8-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £30
" Suites	" £10 10 to £50
" Chains	Per Ounce " £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £70
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,
MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in that United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, South Hampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,357 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fenthman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta.
LOMAIDA	2,724 Tons,	" 8th, to Bombay.
BOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	" 13th, to Bombay.
POONAH	2,182 Tons,	" 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	" 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 532 of 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Lalloobhai Hurgovandass, deceased ..... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavchoo, widow of Sha Hargovandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmalee Hurgovandass. *Defendants.*

We beg to give Notice, that the Sale of the Immoveable Property of the late Hurgovandass Jurjeewandass, mentioned in the Pleadings of the Suit above mentioned, to take place, at our Auction Room, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., is postponed to Saturday, the 6th day of December next.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Superior First and Second Class Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings saved from the Wrecked Ship Montpellier.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank and Massgon Bunders:—

A quantity of superior first and second class teak squares, board-, and scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Temoojee Rustomjee Mawa:

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 918·9 sqa re yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the district of Fort with in the Fort of Bombay, together with the dw lling-house standing ther on, assessed by the Municipal Authorities at the annual rent of Rs. 1,200, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Bazar Gate Street, on the north by the Hurchundas Mansion, and on the south by the ground belonging to the Estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa.

COMPANIONS
of the late
MR. T. C. ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
HIS BOOKS.

The sale of this most valuable Library comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostanee, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English, will be conducted at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Kumballa Hill, will commence on or about THURSDAY the 20th proximo, and continue from day to day till all are sold.

Thereafter, and in immediate consecution, will be sold

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Catalogues are ready and the above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

NOTICES.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Rippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oyster and Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongone, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 17, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The WEEKLY PRACTICE of the CLUB will TAKE PLACE on SATURDAY (8th) instead of TO-DAY.

W. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

5th November 1873.

NOTICE.—VEHAR WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the supply of VEHAR WATER will be CUT OFF from the TOWN from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 5th November 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STRATHCLYDE, arrived from GLASGOW and LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT, and ASK DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the BUNDERS.

No Claim for Short Delivery, Breakage, &c., will be entertained under any circumstance after the departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pearson.

Bombay, 5th November 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of FIVE BLOCKS of BUNGALOWS, at or near Shelapore Station, 283 miles from Bombay.

Plans, specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at my Office, where also Forms of Tenders can be obtained on and after THIS DATE.

Tenders on these Forms only endorsed "Tender for Bungalows at Sholapore," addressed to the Agent, will be received at his Office up till Noon of the 13th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GODWARA FIRE TEMPLE FAIR.

A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN of the undermentioned REDUCED FARE will be run from BOMBAY to GODWARA on SATURDAY next, 8th instant, returning the following day.

The train will leave—

Madras Time.
A.M.

Church Gate ..... at 6-45
Marine Lines ..... at 6-52
Cha ney Road ..... at 7-5
Grant Road ..... at 7-15
Bandora ..... at 7-40
Godwara ..... at 11-30

FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 8-15-0	4-3-0	2-6-0

The train will leave Godwara at 5-15 P.M. on 9th, and arrive in Bombay about 10 P.M.

Tickets can now be had at any of the above-mentioned Stations, and early applications for them is requested.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Fort, 5th November 1873.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES

AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

JUST RECEIVED, a BATCH of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, the property of the well-known Importers, Messrs. WARREN and LALOR, amongst which are some handsome Carriage Pairs, Chargers and serviceable Hacks.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

5th November 1873.

A NOVELTY.

THE "MACKLIN" DOUBLE POCKET CHESS-BOARD, a new and novel design, especially suitable for play on the Railway, the Board only needing the support of the hand. A Game may be broken off—the Board placed in the pocket—and the Game resumed at any convenient opportunity.

Price of the Double Board complete in Case, with Men, &c., for each, Rs. 4.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

DOUBLE BARREL MUZZLE LOADING GUN. By A. Henry. Pistol Grip, No. 12 bore, with richly chased and ornamented stock, rebounded locks ..... Rs. 600 0

DOUBLE-BARREL B. L., C. F. GUNS, by Lancaster,

No. 12 bore	550 0
DOUBLE-BARREL B. L., C. F. RIFLE, WITH PISTOL GRIP, by di to, No. 12	750 0
SALOON OR ROOK RIFLES, Tranter's patent B. L., C. F. No. 380, engraved, with self-acting extractor	75 0

REVOLVERS.

WEBLEY'S CONSTABULARY, B. L., C. F. CALIBRE 442, in screwed oak case with implements 60 0
TRANTER'S B. L., C F. REVOLVER 50 0
COLT'S NEW PATENT 4 CHAMBER B. L., POCKET REVOLVER, in case 65 0
COLT'S PATENT DERRINGER PISTOL, Breech-loading, Calibre 410 ..... 25 0

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S BULLETTED CAPS, per 100, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Rs. 1 to 3 0
ELEY'S CENTRAL FIRE and RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES, per 100	Rs. 5, 5-8 and 6 0
RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES for DERRINGER PISTOL and DERRINGER REVOLVER, per 100	5 8
REILLY'S IMPROVED B. LOADING AIR GUN, in polished Oak Case, complete	100 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

EASTON'S SYRUP
OF
THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A valuable Tonic in all cases of debility, boils, poverty of the blood, and nervousness; by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.

CHEMICAL FOOD,
OR
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES, IRON, LIME, SODA, AND POTASH.

An excellent and very agreeable medicine, it is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, and is extensively prescribed by the medical profession for persons of delicate constitution.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

PREPARED BY
CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS, OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL,
Are invited to inspect the following
SPECIAL KIT.
Which can be obtained, for Immediate Use, from
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Overland do	27 0	Sheets, per pair	6 0
Warm do	35 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 70 0	Blankets, each	11 8
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 50 0	Long Rugs, or Scotch Maudies, from	15 0 to 30 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Oxford Shirts	3 6	Umbrellas with Cover	2 0
White do	2 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Best shrunk Flannel	4 9 0	Do. Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool	2 8	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Under Vests, from	1 4	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Do. Pants	2 6	Sailor's Knot	1 12
		Mounting Caps	3 0
		Travelling Bags	3 8
		Sponge Bags	2 0
		Razor Strops	2 0
		Bath Towels	2 0
		Courier Bags	6 8
		Money Belts	3 8
		Sovereign Boxes	2 0
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

Sleeping Suits, each ..... { 6 8 to 10 0 } 17 0

Air Pillows 6 0
Travelling do 15 0
Rug Straps 2 0
Patent Lock Straps 5 0
Waterproof Cots 15 0
Paper Collars, doz. 0 14
Linen do. do. 6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs do. 5 0
Cotton Socks do. 9 8
Warm do. do. 15 8
Bathing Drawers, each 2 0

Overland Trunks ..... { 28 0 to 50 0 }
Solid Leather 52 0
Black Hide Bags 11 8
Extra Large 24 0
Cash Bags 6 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have added various rare FANCY GOODS to their STOCK, such as handsome and valuable PLATED GLASS and PORCELAIN WARE, finest CUTLERY, BILLIARD TABLES, complete, splendid Glass Chandeliers and Argand Lamps; Flower Vases, Jardinieres and Chinese Jars, unique variety of Silver Cutch Work, such as Muffineers, Card Cases, Tea Pots, Mustard Pots, &c. Also very rich and substantial Blackwood Furniture. Carriages and Horses on SALE and HIRE. All kinds of information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE SOLD, the Commodious and Airy BUNGALOW and PREMISES called or known by the name of CASTLE DANGEROUS, situate on Malabar Hill, and now in the occupation of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Company at a monthly rent of Rs. 200. For further particulars and plans apply to

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Administrator of the Estate of Nowrojee Pirunkee Parukh, deceased.
No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 25th October 1873.

THE NICOL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, on the 24th DAY, the 25th day of November 1873, at 3 P.M., to pass the following Resolution:—

1st.—That the Special Resolution No. 2, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 25th day of October 1873, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

2nd.—That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorized, in addition to the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by the 54th Article of Association, either by Bills of Exchange or other means, to borrow for the purposes of the Company, or by mortgage of any of the property of the Company, whether movable or immoveable, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company monies not exceeding in the whole Three Lacs of Rupees.

3rd.—That the Directors do repay the moneys to be borrowed by them in pursuance of the foregoing Resolution as soon as practicable, and that they be at liberty to apply, in or towards repayment thereof, the proceeds to be hereafter received by them upon the issue of Shares in the Company.

4th.—That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorized to commence forthwith and to complete the reversion of the property of the Company in the Spinning and Weaving Mills, notwithstanding that the moneys required for the purposes of such conversion shall not previously have been raised by the issue of New Shares or otherwise.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st November 1873.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London,
EIGHTH EDITION, Post Free, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM: their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M.R.C.S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences and treatment of a class of mental and physical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of which have hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by philanthropists—often ill-advised by physicians—and preyed upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular.*

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA;
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20	to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	" 50	to 3,000
CLOCKS	" 15	to 150
MUSICAL BOXES	" 15	to 300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Teas produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Bo

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has in some instances been firmer, but the drawing rates remain almost unaltered excepting for short dated Bills, and Bank Bills on demand.

In Government Securities there has not been much business done, but the prices are quoted lower for all descriptions of Paper.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. Nominal.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/32 to ¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 9/64 to 5/32d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 11/16 to ¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½
Do demand	100⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	223½ to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111
Four & half per cent.	107
Four per cent.	105½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	94½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2 6
Caroline	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leu	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 30 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per cheat.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET excited for all the Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay and Mazagon Land were in demand at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
23,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	180
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180 nl.
50,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218½	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	45 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 19/32	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 6/	Colaba Land Co	1,380
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	161
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
100	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all		Shawnuggar M. & P. Co.	1,9 5
800	1,000	all	6/*	Bombay United	1,345
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,550
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,700
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,450
950	1,000	11	10 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,345
800	1,500	all	150 p.a.	Oriental	3,700
600	1,500	400	100 p.a.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1,000	...	Soondardas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1581	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	15 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
156	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	3 5 0
200	2,000	all	300 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,025
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.	450
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,050
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,400
250	2,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	4,900
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
200	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	635
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	250	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
120	2,500	750	120 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	80 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 nl

* Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dulness of the home market and a heavy decline in the raw material, the market here continues steady, and prices show no change at all. The steadiness of our market is in a great measure attributable to the very low rate of exchange, which entirely prevents the holders to make any concession on values. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 5th instant :—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3 0
400	,, ,, ,,	(infr.) 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 0 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	(fine) 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,, 6 0 0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 5 0 0
1,000	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	,, 6 6 0
1,125	,, ,, Cambrics	5-8 in. 24 yds. 5½ lbs.	,, 3 13 0
600	,, W. G. Printers	33 in. 26 yds.	,, 5 1 0
3,000	pairs Grey Dhuties	39 in. 9 yds.	,, 1 4 6
3,000	,, ,, ,,	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 8 6
150	,, White H.B. ,,	36 in. 8 yds.	,, 3 0 0
150	,, ,, ,,	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 4 6 0
1,200	,, ,, ,,	44 in. 10 yds.	,, 1 14 9
1,500	,, ,, ,,	50 in. 10 yds.	,, 2 2 9
1,500	,, ,, ,,	50 in. 11 yds.	,, 2 6 9

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams of the 4th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing very irregular, and the London market very dull. There is a decline of ¼d. per lb. in Dholleras, Higunghaut, Dharwar, and Orleans, and of 1/16d. in Oomrawuttee. Fair Dholleras is now quoted at 5¼d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 6 1-16d., and Orleans at 9d. Sales amount to only 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats, and of which 1,000 were on account of speculation and for exports. The Manchester market is reported dull, and prices are drooping. The Cotton market here has in consequence been very dull, and a further decline of Re. 2 per candy may be quoted in prices all round. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 182 to Rs. 185
Akote	,, 188 to ,, 190
Broach, M. G.	,, 190 to ,, 200
Higunghaut	,, 200 to ,, 210
Dhollerah & Bhowanggur	,, 180 to ,, 188
Sawgiaued	,, 185 to ,, 186
Comp'a & Vingoria	,, 176 to ,, 178

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies	New Jalsowa (", P. B.)	Rs. 201 Jan. dels
25	,,	Old Khandesh	,, 183
50	,,	,, ,, (F. P. B.)	,, 185
25	,,	,, ,, (,,)	,, 184
25	,,	Cutch	,, 175

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 1st November 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	49,061 0 0
Merchandize	52,052 0 0
Earth Trains	399 0 0
Electric Telegraph	519 0 0
Total Rs.	1,02,031 0 0

Corresponding week in October 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	29,514 0 0
Merchandize	31,958 0 0
Earth Trains	.....
Electric Telegraph	541 0 0
Total Rs.	61,613 0 0
Increase Rs.	40,418 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Glasgow, Sept. 23.
	Tiverton	Cowley	Liverpool, July 25.
	Geelong (s)	Babot	Hongkong, Oct 16.
	Nenuphar	Soufer	Mauritius, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	British Princess	Reid	Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Compta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Winged Hunter, Small, to Calcutta.
Ship Red Cross, Garrick, to Calcutta.
Steamer Pearl, Doert, to Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Ship Walmer Castle, to London, via Cochin and Colombo.
Brig Estrella de Damas, to Mozambique.
Schooner Ada, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.	ARRIVALS	
31	Sikh	Andrew
31	Baroda	Tully
31	Victoria Nyanza	Alexandra ..... Liverpool, July 19.
31	Roman Empire	Kennedy ..... Newcastle, July 12.
31	Beann Dumba	McCann ..... Liverpool, June 23.
Nov. 1	Massilia (s)	Anderson ..... Bombay, Oct. 18.
1	Duke of Sutherland (s)	Edward ..... London, Sept. 22.
1	Queen of Beauty	Moulton ..... Aden, Sept. 20.
2	British Nation	Carnell ..... Bombay, Oct. 3.
2	Naturalist	Thomas ..... Liverpool, July 16.
Oct.	DEPARTURE.	
	Challenge	

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Killarney, s.—3 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptools, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, Jugulbhoy Vurjewandas.

Timor, s.—6 casks beer and 50 cases gin, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Coromandel, s.—22 casks pale ale and 20 casks stout, C, Bounevialle and Co.; 6 cases hams and 4 cases bacon Jemsetjee Framjee; 15 barrels salamoniac, Goolamhussam Shamjee; 5 casks tobacco, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.; 31 cases oilmenstores, Bolton and Co.; 50 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 35 casks old tom and 12 cases port, C. Bounevialle and Co.; 3 packages glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee; 1 case gold paper and 16 packages papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 12 cases papers, Jaikisson Goolabdas.

British Flag, 14 cases cherry brandy, Bounlvialle and Sibille.

Walamo, s.—35 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 10 cases claret and 15 cases portwine, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s.—20 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Asia, s.—1 barrel brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Arabia, s.—30 cases claret, Bounevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS—5TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s.—7 cases iron rivets, Gregdon Tippet and Co.; 45 cases wool, Nebrex Narotumdass 13 bales wool, Trithdass Doolachund; 50 cases hingds, Maneckchund Curumchand; 59 cases old iron, Hormusjee Cursetjee; 12 bales hides, Ramabhoy Rasoolbhoy; 62 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co.

Shahpore, 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Australia, s.—80 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum; 7 bales wool, Jewadass Bhimjee; 28 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 136 bales cotton, Lockmidas Khimjee and Co.

Arthur, s.—44 bales cotton, Cullianjee Mudonjee; 75 bales wool, J. D. Varria; 42 bales cotton, Eswar Custoor, 100 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Soondardass Mooljee; 60 bales cotton Heerachund Cupoorchund.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s.—1 piece and 27 bundles E. teeth, Cupoorchund Canjee; 151 pieces E. teeth, Allybhoy Huckabhoy 134 pieces E. teeth, Vassonjee Dawchund; 435 bales silk, P. and O. Co.; 9 cases mother of pearl shells and 4 cases fishmaws, N. Gungjee.

Walmer Castle, 200 tons old iron, Johnson and Co.; 320 cots horns, H. N. Momed.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia, s.—43 cases mother of pearl shells, C. N. Gomes and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s.—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

Australia, s.—4 bales silk and 2 bales cocoons, P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s.—50 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Australia, s.—4 bales silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia, s.—63 bales silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR LYON.

Australia, s.—52 bales silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR MILAN.

Australia, s.—33 bales silk, P. & O. C.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Shaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Ellichpore.

NOVEMBER 4.

Bolton, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave from Bangalore.
Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.
Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 5.

England, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Barrow, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Morsy, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 5.

Bolton, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Pitt, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Kirkee.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Jacob, Surgeon Major, 10th Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 8 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sebt to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	Nov. 10	Monday	Dec. 8
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 22
,,	Dec. 1	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the curren year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Tuesday	Nov. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	Dec. 2	,,	,, 30
		,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Nov. 15	Saturday	Dec. 13

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*7th Nov. 1873.	28th Nov. 1873.	15th Dec. 1873.
10th ,, ,,	1st Dec. ,,	*22nd ,, ,,
14th ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
17th ,, ,,	8th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
*21st ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
24th ,, ,,		

* Persian Gulf steamers.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Monday Nov. 24	Monday Dec. 1
,, Dec. 22	,, ,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment is full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday, November 24.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Scinde, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghurry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway. for Poona, Southern Maratha country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah 1 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna ½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TREVOR—November 3rd, at Malligaum, the wife of A. C. Trevor, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GOMES—November 1st, at Goa, of typhoid fever, Maria Conceicao, the wife of A. Mathias Gomes, Esq., of Messrs. A. M. Gomes and Sons, aged 46 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAYER—November 2nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. R. J. Mayer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HUGHES—October 26th, at Shahpore, Kangra District, Georgianna Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. H. Hughes.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.

THE Commission appointed to enquire into the state of affairs at Baroda will, we believe, proceed to Baroda in a few days. As has been already stated, the Commissioners will not conduct their enquiry or stay at the Residency, but will hold their sittings in the Durbar Tent of the Bombay Government, which has been pitched on the Maidan between the Residency and the city. This will no doubt convince the popular mind of the impartiality of the Commission; for had the Commissioners stayed or conducted their enquiry at the Residency a very natural conclusion would have been drawn—that they were likely to be influenced by Colonel Phayre to the prejudice of the Maharajah. Such an arrangement is a most commendable one, and we hope the Commissioners will, while they remain at Baroda, do all in their power in other ways to show that they come not with their minds made up to condemn all the Gaekwar's proceedings, but to conduct a really impartial enquiry into the charges that have been made. It will be necessary at the same time, however, that they should give not the slightest ground for any idea that Colonel Phayre is not the trusted representative of the British Government, for an idea has got abroad that the Resident will be on his trial, if we may use the expression, as well as the Gaekwar, and the task of showing no favour to either side will be one of no mean difficulty. The enquiry will of course be conducted with closed doors, and we do not know in what way the Commissioners will actually proceed; but as specific charges have been brought against the Gaekwar and his Ministers by the Resident, perhaps it would be well—and it would besides remove all grounds for suspicions of unfairness—that Colonel Phayre and the Commissioners should stand in the relationship of prosecutor and jury. Such a course would give the inquiry a definiteness of form which it might otherwise want, and the Commission would in this way, better than in any other, see in what points they should call general witnesses.

INSTEAD of any longer being the boasted "second city of the British Empire," Bombay is now in such a state of depression that its friends of twenty years ago can scarcely recognize it as the place which they once knew. There are some outward appearances of progress it is true, but those that are real are not ours and those that are ours are not real. There is the show of new buildings on the Esplanade which seems to betoken both an architectural and a financial progress, but these buildings are nearly as much the private property of Sir Bartle Frere and Colonel Kennedy as of any body else. Not that Sir Bartle and the gallant Colonel built them for the city with their own private means; but they did that which was nearly as good—they collected the money from the people of Bombay after placing them under the soothing and anæsthetic influence of "public works joint stockery." The Government of India claims to have erected the Esplanade buildings out of imperial funds,—out of land, salt, and opium revenues, though some writers deny that the money came from anywhere else but the breeches pockets of the people of Bombay. Whichever view may be adopted by the future historian it is quite certain that the Esplanade buildings afford no proof that Bombay is progressing financially. There is a great talk about Docks for Bombay; everybody, except those who are stone blind, say that we must have docks, and the dock question seems to give colour to the belief that Bombay is in a very good commercial and financial condition, and that the city is really not depressed but progressing favourably. A little reflection, however, will show that docks are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the little trade that remains to Bombay. If that trade is to have any chance of being extended; if any real progress is to be made, the means of conducting the trade upon principles of the strictest economy must be adopted. Merchants can no longer afford to pay the extravagant charges of one of the most expensive harbours in the world. Time and money they think should be economized, and unless this is done merchants see no hope of maintaining a successful and profitable, much less an increasing, trade. In every large mercantile office in Bombay the chairs of jovial, happy, well-paid assistants are now found vacant. To the question Where, oh where are they gone? echo answers—Where? There is no proof therefore that docks in Bombay afford any evidence either of commercial or financial progress. The cry for wet docks will continue to be raised and repeated in exact proportion to the vociferous wailing of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft that docks will be sure to kill both the sailor and the merchant in Bombay. The merchant knows where his profits are to be found; he knows that docks will give him a larger margin of profit than he can now obtain by the villainous boat agency, and if the execution of wet docks is now more loudly demanded in Bombay than ever before it is because trade is bad for all concerned in it, and that it can neither be preserved nor increased unless every means of conducting it economically is adopted. Great has been the misfortune of the trade of Bombay in being presented with a "land estate"; one more "concession" of a similar kind would shut up the commerce completely. It seems to be forgotten that there is no such thing in a commercial sense as local commerce. All commerce is more or less general. Even the opium trade is local only while other nations cannot compete with India. Every one per cent. that is added to the expenses of a local merchant represents a corresponding reduction to a distant merchant engaged in the same trade. Hence the just cry of our local merchants that every encouragement should be given to the local trade. And wet docks will afford one of the means of diminishing the existing heavy expenses of our local merchants; hence the unanimity with which the commercial members of the Port Trust press the execution of wet docks. We are not at present writing specially on the dock question, but may say incidentally that if docks will not pay in Bombay and will not reduce the expenses of trade the city must be singular in its misfortunes. A spike of enormous size and ruggedness must be driven into the very heart of this "centre of the universe," if everything that is good and useful in other maritime ports should prove to be bad and unprofitable in Bombay. The execution of wet docks in Bombay will therefore prove that depression actually exists, and that it can only be relieved by resorting as early as possible to those recognized means which have always fostered trade.

The existence of a rich Municipality may be pointed to as indicating a prosperous city. A city that spends about half a million sterling in keeping *the surface* clean must be a flourishing city. There can be no poverty and no depression where everybody has so much time as to make dirt, filth, and garbage that requires 3,000 people, 1,000 carts, and two railways to remove. Besides, it is not possible to make dirt and filth out of nothing? The people must have something wherewith to provide the garbage. All this seems unanswerable, but it only *seems* so. Nothing in Bombay has been more overdone than this municipal progress: it has pressed the people unduly; it has emptied their pockets: it has extracted the juices out of them; it has laid bare their very bones. It will be said by the cynical "yet still they live." True; but enquiry will show that where progress appears it is not ours, but is gained at a sacrifice which means true depression, and that what

side of the house, as we found the weather cold-

We were at last sanguine about reaching the lake, and it was quite time.

There was a disease here very common, a swelling on the nose between the eyes, as large as a betel-nut; some of the Bataks had a warty excrescence on the cheeks as large as a bean.

Next day, after some trouble and delay, we made a start. We rode to Rakoot Brissit, a campong under the Tabar Mountain, over the same kind of country as the day before, i. e. short lallong. It had been threatening rain for some days, and after leaving this village we were drenched. Reaching Nagaseribo Campong we had hard work to enter it, owing to the deep mud. When there we found ourselves in a fix and expended much wratth; not being able to get a guide, we were obliged to dismount and wait. The Rajah of the place had been away for three days to eat a bullock with the Rajah of Kenalon, and returned in the afternoon about one o'clock. The Malay, Surya by name, who, being our interpreter, was always with us, we were certain did not interpret the little Batak he knew properly, as he wanted to wait for the rest of our party. We waited for two hours, and at length finding the others were not coming up our former guides obtained a new one for us. Our baggage had evidently gone by another road where we had turned off. If we had gone that way with a proper guide we might easily have reached the lake that day. We did not know that the lake was so near, though the night before we vowed if possible to get there, and so hurrying on we lost sight of our followers. Nagaseribo is near Mount Tabar, and between it and Mount Basun, which hangs over the lake. Our journey lay further to S. E. We had a long but easy ride to Campong Kenalon, where we were conducted by the Pungaloo of Nagaseribo, who, having returned to his village, found us gone. He mounted his pony and followed us. He was a good man with anthropophagic teeth. He saluted most respectfully and was a most polite fellow, requesting to be allowed to show the road, and wished to walk, but we allowed him to ride, with good reason, for we wanted to hasten on. To the right was a wall of mountains and what we took for a large waterfall, it must have been a large one if it was. It was on the lake side of Mount Basun. We conjectured rightly that this wall of mountains overhung the lake. It rained a little, and a slight storm passed over us. A heavy bank of clouds coming up from Batta Baroo, the day became dark and dreary. In this part of the country there were but few cultivated places, and the women rushed away as soon as they saw us. The people seemed wilder and a very shock-headed lot.

Crossing a stream, where thirty or forty men and women, in a state of nature, were bathing, we rode up a steep place and entered the Campong of Kenalon. The Pungaloo of Nagaseribo jumped off his pony, and began leading Von. C.'s pony, when Suruya came officiously forward to take the rein. Von. C. gave him a cut over the back with his whip. Suruya said something in Batak to the Pungaloo, perhaps that it was beneath him to degrade himself by leading a pony. However, it was the correct thing for Von. C. to do, as we should be treated with more respect. There were a number of people to meet us, and Von. C. spoke to the Rajah, who being quite a youth, was taught by the Pungaloo how to salute. This Rajah seemed rather an idiot. We supposed he and his people had not recovered from the debauch of the feast of the cow. There were some decorations still left standing, a kind of pillar made of bamboo and another bamboo of a great height like a large fishing rod, bent down with a bird at the end, made of cane. On the ground also were the remains of leaves, on which the cow had been cut up, which were black with flies. This was the village in which we saw the skull of a man that had been eaten. The skull was taken to Deli. We had a small house given to us in which a fire was lighted and mats laid down. Von. C. went to the Rajah's house. We sat down for a short time, but the smoke drove us out of the house. We went over to the Rajah's house, which is the largest we had seen: it was filled with smoke. We met the women trooping out with all their goods and chattels and helped some of the *latter* down. Entering the house, we ran the gauntlet of the smoke and came to where Von C. was. We enquired from him whether he had been able to come to any arrangements about the muchandy, or Malay dinner, but he was too busy trying the convivial powers of the Batak, who took very kindly to anything in the way of spirits. B. and I beat a retreat, as we found the smoke from two or three wood fires in the house overpowering. Returning to our house we had food for thought, but nothing to eat. Our appetites were considerably sharpened, as it was 8 P.M., and we had had nothing but a little biscuit since 7 the same morning. Soon after Von C. came and went to sleep at once. After a short time the grub came, three fowls and a plate of rice cooked by the Javanese sailors were with us. We could not wake Von. C. but later he got up and called for much (dinner), and was rather savage at not having been wakened up for dinner, as he thought.

There were two ponies below the house, who were neighing and restless, bumping against the planks we were lying on, all the night, but under the circumstances we were not at all disturbed. There were lots of ponies in this campong, which is a large one, all kept under the houses, carefully stalled and taken care of. The cattle also were stalled and kept under a large house.

Next morning, taking a walk, we saw the lake, not five miles off the island, and the range of mountains, on the other side, distinctly visible.

Most of our people had put up at another campong the night before, and we met them as we started for Pourbo at 11 o'clock; the Bataks had killed a cow for us just before we started, which delayed us. After riding for two hours we came to Pourbo. To get into this campong we went along a narrow lane, with flowers and convolvulus on each hedge, and passed under an archway formed by the roots of a very large banyan tree, and then up two steps where Von C. was thrown off his white pony. The usual amount of villagers came out to stare at us. We waited for our men to arrive, and Von. C. had an interview with the Queen, who is a prodigiously fat woman: she has two sons, both very fine young men. In the house where we sat was a thick silver pillar, but it was a hollow one. The house was a very large one, black inside from the smoke of the fires that these people always keep burning in their houses. Swords and spears were on racks over head, as well as a quantity of maize.

The women in this village wear a red puggaree and gilt earings.

It commenced to rain, and when it had stopped we descended a ravine, in which is a stream that supplies the place with water. On the other side was a deep ditch, into which Von C.'s pony rolled, ours cleared it pretty well. For some miles we went over low lallong, till we arrived at the place for descending to the lake called Lant Tawar, meaning "fresh water." The village down below was supposed to be hostile, and the Bataks refused to go down, so we led the way. We had a fine view of the lake and the ravine below us, where we could distinctly see the large black monkey so common in these parts. The path down was very precipitous, and a slip would have been fatal. The others wanted to go down slantwise to the lake, but had we, we should have come to a precipice which was not visible from above.

After some trouble we reached the bottom of the ravine safely, where there was jungle and several streams to cross. Here the "stonecrop" was in bloom, and very handsome it looked with its tall stalks and beautifully shaped flowers. I also noticed a flower very similar to the foxglove, but of a golden colour like the "flax." We passed a small campong, no one opposing us, though the Bataks said that the people of this place generally attack any one coming down here. After walking along a path that led by the side of this valley, we arrived at a small campong on the borders of the lake. In a long shed was a boat about 80ft long, decorated at the bow and stern. It was a dug-out boat, with the gunwale raised on both sides by planks fastened with the black coir rope of the country. The shape of the Batak paddle is not similar to that of the Malays, but is a short oar, the blade of which is shaped like a fish's tail. They also use the double paddle in the small canoe which holds one man. This large canoe had no keel. The small canoes are used for fishing, and in one was a net lying out to dry. The larger canoes are for war.

The lake is about 800ft. below the Tobah plateau; the scenery was not picturesque, as we were so low.

We took possession of a nice house, newly built, just above the sands, which are very bright, and glittering with some talc. B. and I enjoyed a good swim in the lake, but were obliged to be careful of the weeds near the shore.

Next day we had a fine view of the lake, and the island of Tebo, some ten miles off.

The natives regularly sold us about the boat. About one hundred of our men dragged it down to the shore, but we could get no paddles; however, we made the Bataks promise to have everything ready the next day, or we would know the reason why.

BOMBAY.

DEPUTY CLERK OF THE CROWN.—It is reported that the office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown is likely to be abolished.

A SALUTE of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 10-30 A.M. to-day, on the departure from the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor.

ANOTHER CALICO BALL.—A Calico Ball, given by the employés of the G. I. P. Railway, takes place at Callian on Friday, the 7th instant. A large attendance is expected.

THE HONOURABLE MR. TUCKER, Member of Council being expected at the Presidency by the incoming mail steamer, a salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on his landing.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 1st November, was 58 feet 6 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 1 tenth.

ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY.—On Tuesday a labourer named Rowjee Ramjee got seriously hurt by a large stone falling on him at the Nowrojee Hill quarry. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about five years, got seriously burnt on Tuesday by his clothes having caught fire whilst playing with a box of matches, which suddenly got ignited. The child had to be conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Hindoo named Purushram Babajee, a buggy driver, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a native child. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HORMUSJEE WADIA'S FIRE TEMPLE.—To-day being the anniversary of the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, the Jusan ceremony will be performed at the temple this morning, where the Zoroastrians have been invited. During the evening there will be an illumination in the Bazaar Gate Street.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a child named Suckee, which fell from the verandah of a house on the Falkland road on the previous day. The jury found that death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from the first storey of a chawl.

THEFT AT RAMPART ROW.—Mr. H. Cormack, of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Company, residing at No. 1 Rampart Row, reported to the police of the theft of a gold hunting watch, one gold chain, one gold signet ring set with a blood stone, crest (a bird on a rock), and Rs. 2-8 in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 277-8 Enquiries are being made.

ASSAULT.—A Goanese named Martin Bernet was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting ANNE, woman. While the complainant was talking with one Pedro prisoner came in and struck her with a stick on the head and ran away. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs 15, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A man named Goona Malloo, living at Grant Road, reported to the police on Tuesday that his child, about five years of age, had strayed away from home, with ornaments, worth about Rs. 11, on its person. The child was subsequently found by the police without her ornaments. Enquiries are being made in regard to the missing ornaments.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Ginkra	Fichrer.
Quadrille	Alma Viva	C. DuPort.
Selection	Faust	Godfrey.
Valse	Ella	C. Jacques.
Aria	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Galop	Poona Races	Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—By the Australian Mail which arrived yesterday, we learn the demand for horses for India continued very brisk, and the following ships had sailed from Melbourne:—September 10, British Army, 1,289 tons, for Calcutta via Madras, with 230 horses. September 20, Childers, 896 tons, for Calcutta via Madras, with 150 horses. September 29, James Service, 441 tons, for Calcutta, with 80 horses. October 7, Hawarden Castle, 1,101 tons, with 146 horses. The ship Bedfordshire, 1,155 tons, had been chartered for £1,000, lump sum, to take horses direct to Calcutta.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—We learn that Mr. Dosabhoy Nusserwan. Wadia, M. A., Senior Fellow, Elphinstone College, has been elected Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution in the place of Mr. James Burgess. Mr. Wadia has for some years worked with marked success as a teacher of Latin and English in the Elphinstone College. He was some time ago a student in the Parsee Benevolent Institution, and matriculated into the Bombay University from it. It must be a matter for congratulation to the friends of the institution that he is now appointed at the head of it.

THE WAGHEER OUTLAWS.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper states that a few days ago Mr. Popat Weljee, the Police Commissioner of the Nowanuggur State, had been to Cumballis, where he learnt several particulars of the enormities committed by the Wagheer outlaws—a patel of the Rangaum was shot to death, two Mussulman merchants were murdered, &c. Mr. Popat obtained information as to where these men were concealing, and on the 24th October went out with a large force to trace them out. Five of the Wagheers were found concealing in a field, when an encounter with the police took place, in which a jemadar was seriously wounded and a Mekrance killed. The outlaws afterwards surrendered themselves.

THE usual passenger train which should have reached Poona about 5 P.M. on Tuesday did not arrive till a quarter Past 6. The engine failed just as it reached Tanna, and it was expected that the train would have been two hours late, but the time was partly made up *en-route* to Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

A STONE weighing between 50 and 60 lbs. was found on the G. I. P. Railway line at mileage 56½ between Kirkalla and Tullegaum on Sunday last. It was struck by the cow-catcher of a goods' train. No injury was done to either the line or engine. It is supposed that the stone was placed on the rails by two of the gangmen belonging to the Company's engineers; two men named Dumfee and Ganea are in custody pending police investigation.—*Ibid.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sustive, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Native suitability, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the MARAVILLA Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received on account of the Parell Accident Fund:—

Jamsetjee Dorabjee	Rs. 2	W. A. E. B.	Rs. 1
W. J. S.	5	A. H. K.	1
Jehangheerjee Eduljee	2	J. W. H.	1
G. Gahagan	5	S. J. H.	1
C. DeMello	2	E. L.	1
A Friend	5	Sympathy	1
A Parsee	2		

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP RED CROSS, 987 tons, Captain L. Garrick, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doerf, will sail to-day for Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE SHIP WINGED HUNTER, 1,225 tons, Captain L. B. Small, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 22,400 Indian maunds salt, and a general cargo.

THE BARQUE NENUPHAR, 392 tons, Captain J. Souter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (October 4th) with a cargo of 8,211 bags sugar and 126 cocoanuts. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP TIVERTON, 1,175 tons, Captain G. Cowley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (July 26th) with a cargo of 1,573 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart, and Co.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Comptà with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa.—Mr. M. R. de Quadros, Mr. DeGama, Mr. De Cuhna, Mr. Fernandes, and twenty-five deck passengers for diffrent ports.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. GEELONG, 1,216 tons, Captain G. J. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China Mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—304 packages tea, 1 box gold, 3 boxes specie, 2 boxes treasure, 185 packages merchandise, 7 boxes brass leaves, 7 boxes China ware, 1 box white copper, 1 box pictures, 67 boxes glass bangles, 4 packages cigars, 8 pieces elephant tusks, 1 case nutmegs, 1,0003 packages sugar-candy, 71 baskets, 3 packages baggage, 1 chair, 370 packages unknown, 85 bags rice, and 1 package alum. From Shanghai—1 box gold. From Singapore—26 slabs tin From Calcutta—26 bales piece-goods. She brought 599 packages for transhipment to ports in Europe. She brought Major Menzies and one hundred and eleven men (crew of the s. s. Peshawur) as passengers.

MARWAREE TRICKS—A CASE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Leslie Crawford (Crawford and Bovey) appeared on behalf of one Bhasker Damodhur, and laid an information against Agha Khooshall and Rugoonath Gayakur, charging them with cheating.

Bhasker Damodhur said—I am a pupil in Govind Vishnu's school. I reside in Old Sonapore Lane. I am eighteen years of age. I know the defendant Rugoonath. I have known him for two months and a half. I used to go occasionally to his house. Before the last Dewalee holidays he made proposals to me. He proposed to me that as the Dewalee holidays were approaching we should do some business in fireworks, handkerchiefs, and turbans. He proposed to me that I should find the money and he should do the work. The profits were to be divided in equal proportions between us. He said I should obtain Rs. 500. I said I could not get that amount. He then proposed that I should get some ornaments from my house and pledge them. I said I could get no ornaments. He then requested that we both should borrow money from a sowkar or Marwaree. The second defendant was to try and find a Marwaree who would advance the money. After seven or eight days he said he had found a Marwaree. This was in the month of September. He asked me to go with him to the Marwaree's shop. I went with him to Agha Khooshali's shop, near the Chiraz Bazaar. This was on the 9th October. Agha asked me how many rupees were required. Prisoner Rugoonath went into the shop before me. He sent a Marwaree to call me about ten minutes afterwards. I have since learnt that the Marwaree who came to call me is Tricum Lobs. He took me into the shop. I went upstairs with him. I saw both the defendants sitting there. I said "I wanted Rs. 500." Agha said he would give Rs. 500, but that he would take a receipt for Rs. 1,500. I asked the defendant Rugoonath why he required a receipt for Rs. 1,500 when he was only to give Rs. 500. Rugoonath said that that was the custom among Marwarees. Agha said it was to put the borrower in fear. He said he would only receive back Rs. 600 and interest on Rs. 500. The defendant Rugoonath said that defendant Agha was a trustworthy man. I then wrote out five promissory notes in English, one for Rs. 600, second for Rs. 400, third for Rs. 300, fourth for Rs. 200, and fifth for Rs. 100. They all bore date 9th October. Rugoonath said he would get the notes read to him and that he would pay the money afterwards. Agha then went out, leaving me and Rugoonath in the shop. I remained there for an hour and a half. I then left the shop and went home. I left Rugoonath at the shop. I went home because it was time to return home from school and I did not wish my family to know what I had been doing. When I met Tricom I asked him how it was Agha had not returned. Tricom said he must be collecting money. I said I would return after taking my meals. I went back to Agha's shop after taking my supper, Agha was not there nor the defendant Rugoonath. I saw Tricom there, who told me that Agha had not returned and that Rugoonath had also left. I then went to Rugoonath's house, but did not find him there. I then went home. On the following morning I went to Agha's shop. I did not find him there, and I was told that he had gone to the temple. On one occasion Agha met me and told me I must bring Rugoonath and then he would pay the money. I have made repeated endeavours to get this money from both the defendants. One day I got from Rugoonath Rs. 20. After the Dewalee was over I told my cousin Sittaram Pandoorung of the difficulty I had got into. Sittaram and other friends went to Agha's house. Enquiry was made, and Agha said that on the previous day he had given me Rs. 1,000 on account of the promissory notes. There was a police sepoy present. Agha's statement that he had given me Rs. 1,000 on the previous day was false.

Mr. Skipsey (Macfarlane and Skipsey) who appeared for the defence, reserved his cross-examination.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

EDIBLE FUNGI.—We have many species of fungi that are more or less fit for food; but, owing to the imperfect knowledge which the generality of people possess respecting them, they are for the most part neglected. Fungi are much used as food in Australia by the natives, and kangaroos are said to search for and devour them with avidity, while in Terra del Fuego a species of Cyttara (C. Darwinii) forms the most substantial food of the natives during lengthened periods. In Northern Europe many different species of fungi form a staple article of daily food. In Norway, Sweden, and Russia species that are here considered either poisonous or worthless are there preserved in large quantities for use during severe and prot acted winters. Among the kinds most used as food in Northern Europe we may instance Agaricus Agnicus, as A. deliciosus, A. Russula, and A. melleus. Three or four species of Boletus are also regularly eaten in large quantities. In Russia all the edible species, and many which we regard, as a rule, as unwholesome, are either grilled with butter and oil or boiled in water and then preserved for several months in vinegar highly seasoned with pepper and other condiments. This last plan is a tolerably safe one for testing questionable species. Tons of edible mushrooms are annually dried in ovens for winter supply in Northern Europe, where gigantic pine forests furnish ample supplies We are, therefore, much behind our neighbours as regards the conversion of fungi into wholesome food. The only kinds at present used either in this country or in France are the common field mushroom (Agaricus campestris, horse mushroom (A. arvensis), truffle (Tuber cibarium), Morel (Merchella esculenta), and occasionally Agarics personatus. In addition to these we have repeatedly eaten the vegetable beefsteak (Fistulina hepatica), a fleshy parasite on the common oak, the gravy from which is most delicious; the taste of the fungus itself, however, more resembles that of a bullock's liver than a juicy steak. Agaricus procerus, the parasol or partridge-breasted mushroom, with its near ally, A. rachodes, we have repeatedly eaten stewed in milk, much to the horror of our friends, although both are superior to the best cultivated mushrooms as regards delicacy and flavour. The pretty little fairy-ring champignon (Marismius oreades), often found abundantly in pastures, is one of the best of all the edible kinds, either when eaten fresh or when dried for stews and soups. In addition to these we have Boletus edulis, B. scaber, B. flavus, gigantic puff ball Lycoperdon giganteum), Cantharellus cibarius, Lactarius deliciosus, and Hydnum repandum, besides many others less generally known as respects their esculent qualities. In recommending fungi as food plants we have to contend against two of the greatest obstacles to progress—ignorance and deeply-rooted prejudice; but we hope yet to see the time when both good and bad fungi will be better known than at present. In selecting fungi for food, the recent case of poisoning at Hammersmith shows that caution must be exercised, or unpleasant consequences may be the result. Nevertheless, most of the species which we have named are easily recognized without any special knowledge, and they are not only palatable, but, in many cases, when nicely cooked, delicious. It is perhaps too much to expect that elementary lessons on botany should be given in our national schools, but it does seem an oversight to send youngsters adrift without any knowledge of our commonest food-producing plants. Our best authorities agree that edible fungi possess nutritious properties in a very high degree, and it is to be regretted that valuable food should be lost in large quantities simply because we lack the knowledge necessary for its collection and utilization.—*Garden.*

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE.

YESTERDAY the s.s. Strathclyde, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived in Bombay from England. She left London on the 5th October, was detained three days in the Suez Canal, and had a most pleasant voyage all through. The following is the passenger-list:—

Col. and Mrs. Hill.	Mrs. Burgess.
Col. and Mrs. Alex. Irvine, child and ayah.	Miss Roache.
Major and Mrs. Moray, child & native man servant.	Mrs. Impey.
Mrs. McGregor.	Rev. and Miss A. Fennell.
Capt. and Mrs. England.	Mr. Davis.
Mrs. and Miss Glynn.	Mr. Paterson.
Mr. E. Glynn.	Mr. S. P. Barrow.
Mr and Mrs. Cordner.	Mr. Ittudus T. Pritchard.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Parry.	Mr. and Mrs. Bellett.
Mr. Irvine.	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Potter.
Mr J. Davies.	Miss A. Watts.
Miss Drew.	Mr. E. Murray.
	Mr. Perren.
	Mr. Baker.

One of the novelties in the gustatory way which delighted the passengers was the fact that from the day they left they were supplied with the roast beef of Old England as fresh when drawn from the ice it was packed among as though the ox it belonged to had just been killed. When the Strathclyde arrived in Bombay a good deal of the beef was remaining, and we have heard it said by those who tasted it that it was a treat of no ordinary kind to those who are accustomed to the beef of India.

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN WARDER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday afternoon at the House of Correction concerning the death of James Thomson, a European warder in the jail, who was savagely assaulted that afternoon by a Mahomedan prisoner named Moideenshaw Sheriffshaw who struck him some severe blows over the head and right ear with a bamboo stick, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. The prisoner is a native of Dharwar, and was admitted to the jail in the month of June of the present year. He was charged on the 9th September 1870 on five different charges of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced to a cumulative term of imprisonment for twenty years and six months. He was supposed to be a dangerous character, and had frequently been guilty of acts of violence towards native warders.

Captain Walter Walshe said—I am the Superintendent of the House of Correction and live at the premises. I have looked at the body before this inquest and identify it as that of James Thomson, who was a warder under my command in this jail. He was about fifty years of age, and had been employed in this jail for nearly five years. He was a steady, sober, quiet man, and managed the prisoners with temper and discretion. He came on duty this morning at 6 o'clock, and remained on duty until the time of his death. The prisoners in this jail cease work for one hour at 1 o'clock for dinner. After they have finished taking their dinner they are allowed to sit, or walk about the yard in which they are confined. At about 2 o'clock this afternoon it was reported that the deceased had been struck over the head by a prisoner named Moideenshaw wullud Sheriffshaw with a bamboo stick and that he was dying. I went and saw the deceased. He was in the hospital and was at the point of death. There was a wound on the back of the head and another wound behind the right ear. The prisoner Moideenshaw had been placed in a cell. Moideenshaw is a Syud, and a native of the Dharwar Zillah, and was admitted into this jail on the 8th June 1873. He had been transferred from the jail at Dharwar to Bombay for greater security. The documents forwarded with him show that he had frequently been guilty of acts of violence to native warders, for which he had been repeatedly flogged. He was supposed to be a dangerous character, and was therefore kept in by irons. The prisoner had never given me any cause to suppose that he was really mad. The papers that came with him stated that he had on more than one occasion feigned madness. I have observed what I considered a pretence of a strange manner about him. He had never to my knowledge been guilty of an act of violence in this jail. In August last I reported his conduct as exemplary to the Inspector-General of Prisons. The deceased had, as far I know, never had any quarrel with the prisoner, nor has he had any occasion to report him for misconduct to me. Since the day of his admission the prisoner had never been reported sick.

James McCavera said—I was a military prisoner in this jail, and was this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the labour shed in No. 3 yard of this jail. In this yard there is a long shed in which coir matting is made. The men knocked off work at 1 o'clock for dinner. Mr. Thomson, the deceased, was on duty. He was at this time sitting on an arm chair with his helmet off and his left arm resting on the helmet, which was placed on his lap. The chair was about two feet distant from the coir matting. I was standing at the bottom end of the shed. I had an uninterrupted view of the deceased. Suddenly I saw the prisoner, now present, who says his name is Moideenshaw Sheriffshaw, standing behind the deceased. The prisoner had a bamboo stick, now produced, in his hands, and when I saw him he was in the act of striking a blow with this stick on Mr. Thompson's head. As soon as I saw this I ran forward to Mr. Thomson's assistance, and while doing so I saw the prisoner strike the deceased another blow under the right ear. After doing this the prisoner ran into the yard, and I ran with others and arrested him. Mr. Thomson was carried to the hospital, and in a few minutes I followed him and found that he had died.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

At an adjourned inquest held yesterday afternoon at the House of Correction in respect to the above, several witnesses belonging to the jail were examined. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull and that such a fracture might have been produced by a heavy blow on the head by a bamboo. Dr. Hewlett then summed up the whole proceedings in a lucid manner, after which the jury returned the following verdict:—That death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of a blow on the head with a stick inflicted on him by Moideenshaw Sheriffshaw under such circumstances that the act of Moideenshaw Sheriffshaw was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.

BROACH SESSIONS COURT.

(Before H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

THE QUEEN *vs.* D. R. ELLIS.

MR. KEVULRAM of Surat and the Government Vakeel at Broach appeared as advocates on behalf of the Crown; Mr. G. S. Judge appeared as the advocate on behalf of the accused. This case was called on for hearing on Monday, the 27th ult., and lasted until 7 P.M. of the 1st instant. On the names of the assessors being called out, it appeared that there were no European British subjects on the list. Mr. Judge thereupon pointed out to the Court, that as Mr. Ellis was a European British subject it was necessary, under Section 78 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that not less than half the number of assessors should be European British subjects. The Court admitted the necessity, and asked the advocates for the prosecution to point out a mode of obviating the difficulty: which they failed to do. Mr. Judge then pointed out that, under Section 406 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court was empowered to summon any exempted person as an assessor on the trial of a European British subject. The Court therefore summoned Mr. A. W. Hughes, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Gunputram Vithuldas as assessors.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. this case again came on for hearing, the assessors were sworn, and Mr. Ellis wasarraigned on the following amended charges:—

(*a*) That you, on or about the 1st day of May 1873, at Broach, did with a steam boiler an act so rashly as to endanger human life, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 287 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(*b*) That you, on or about the 1st day of May 1873, at Broach, negligently omitted to take such order with a steam boiler under your care as was sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such boiler, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 287 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Mr. Ellis pleaded "not guilty" to both of the above charges.

The Public Prosecutor first formally proved the facts of the explosion and of the destruction of human life thereby. He then attempted to prove that the exploded boiler was a condemned boiler, purchased by Mr. Ellis from the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 12th December 1867; but he miserably failed, for it appeared from the books of the said company that the boiler in question was purchased by Mr. Ellis on the 31st December 1867; and on cross-examination, Mr. Sharples, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who gave his evidence in a straightforward manner, stated that he was working the sister boiler to that in question at a pressure of 80 lbs. to the square inch.

Mr. Moylan, the Boiler Inspector of Bombay, was then examined at great length by the Public Prosecutor cross-examined by Mr. Judge, re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, and further examined by the assessors and the presiding Judge. It is impossible to do justice to his evidence without giving it *in extenso*, but the most important points to which he deposed were:—That the exploded boiler was an old boiler, utterly unfit for work, and that at the time of the explosion it was being worked at a pressure of 74 lbs. to the square inch, though, when it was new, it was not capable of sustaining a pressure of more than 80 lbs. to the square inch, and at the time of the explosion it was not capable of sustaining any pressure at all. That the collapse of the flue was caused by over-pressure only, and not by over-heat in consequence of the plates being laid bare, by the water in the boiler being allowed to get too low, or by over-pressure and over-heat, combined by the sudden and rapid generation of steam by the admission of water into the boiler whilst the plates at the top of the flue were over-heated. That there was nothing in the appearance of the plates of the collapsed flue to indicate that they had been over-heated. That the flue had collapsed only on the upper part. That there was no scale or incrustation on the collapsed part of the flue. That the upper and lower parts of the flue had been equally weakened by corrosion. That the proper establishment for every boiler at work is one engineer and two firemen. That the exploded boiler was working in connection with two other boilers all in one range. That the pressure upon the exploded boiler at the time of the explosion could not have been ascertained without examining the pressure at which the other two boilers were working. That he did not examine either of the other two boilers when deputed by Government on the 4th May last to report upon the cause of the explosion, but that he assumed that the boiler in question was working at a pressure of 74 lbs. to the square inch, because if the weight had been at the end of the lever of one of its valves it would have been weighted to 74 lbs., but he did not know whether the weight was at the end of the lever or not. That he did not at the time of making the inquiry on the 4th May last consider it necessary to examine the other two boilers, and he did not even now think he ought to have done so. The corrosion had reduced some of the plates to ⅛ inch in thickness. That he did not bore a single hole in order to measure the thickness of any corroded part. That in case of collapse from over-pressure there would be no bulging in so as to alter the curvature so as to make convex plates concave. Some of the plates of the collapsed flue have had their curvature altered. The flues of new boilers are weakest at the seams. That he did not know what is the difference between the strength of the parts where the seams are and the other parts of the plates of the flue. If the resistance at the joints where they are ⅜ of an inch thick be 150 lbs. to the square inch, the resistance of the other parts of the plates if reduced to ⅛ inch thick would be 50 lbs. to the square inch. The thickness of the plates of this flue had been reduced from ⅜ inch to ⅛ inch thick. It is the duty of the engineer to attend to the boiler whilst it is working and to feed it with water. When asked if he could point out any authority for any of his opinions he said he was not prepared to do so, but the authority for them would be found in Fairbairn's work. On Fairbairn's work being placed in his hands he said the authority he referred to was not in it, but he would bring his own edition of the work and point out the passages in it. He did not, owever, perform his promise.

The case for the prosecution was here closed by the Public Prosecutor, but on the following morning Mr. Moylan was recalled by the Court, and stated his opinion regarding the greatest working pressure and the collapsing pressure and the incrustation and the effect of over-heating upon the scale or incrustation, &c.

Mr. Ellis was then examined by the Court under Section 251 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Judge then stated the case for the defence.

Mr. Aspin was then examined on behalf of Mr. Ellis, and he supported his opinions by quotations from Fairbairn, Templeton, Hopkinson, and others. The result of his evidence was the contradiction of Mr. Moylan on every material point, and to show that the explosion must have been caused by the admission of water upon the plates of the upper part of the flue whilst they were overheated in consequence of their being laid bare by reason of there being a paucity of water in the boiler. So impressed were the advocates for the prosecution with the damage which Mr. Aspin was doing their case, that before his examination was concluded they summoned Messrs. Scott and Barnes from Bombay to corroborate Mr. Moylan, but they examined Mr. Scott only, and his evidence was favourable to the defence. No reason was given for not calling Mr. Barnes, though he had come from Bombay.

Mr. Macdonald was then examined, and he corroborated Mr. Aspin and contradicted Mr. Moylan on every material point.

Mr. Parsons was next examined, and he also corroborated Mr. Aspin and contradicted Mr. Moylan on every material point.

William Ellis, the son of the accused, Rahim Chand, Gunputram Jaibhai, and Bhika Khana were then called to prove the facts of the case.

Mr. Judge then summed up the case for the defence, and submitted that the case for the prosecution had broken down, and that the defence that the boiler in question was in good working order, capable of sustaining a pressure of at least 50 lbs. to the square inch; that it was not being worked at a greater pressure than 40 lbs. to the square inch at the time of the explosion; that it was worked by a sufficient complement of men; that the deceased fireman, Gunnesh, had in direct disobedience of the order of Mr. Ellis let water into the boiler at a time when there was no water in the gauge-glass and the plates of the upper part of the flue were over-heated, in consequence whereof the explosion took place, had been fully proved; and he submitted that Mr. Ellis could in no way be held responsible for the explosion, though he deeply regretted the loss of life caused by the disregard of his orders on the part of Gunnesh, the deceased fireman, who had lost his life by the explosion.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Kevulram, then replied upon the whole case.

The Court then asked the assessors their opinion, and they both stated that in their opinion Mr. Ellis was not guilty of either of the offences with which he was charged.

The Court then adjourned for three hours, and at half-past 6 P.M. on Saturday, the 1st instant, delivered its judgment to the effect that Mr. Ellis was not guilty of either of the offences with which he was charged. In the course of the judgment the presiding Judge said—"It is clear that Mr. Moylan's examination was not complete. He admits that he did not examine either of the two boilers in connection with which the exploded boiler was working, but that he examined the exploded boiler only, and that it was impossible for him to ascertain the pressure at which the exploded boiler was working at the time of the explosion without first ascertaining the pressure at which the other two boilers were working. I must say, therefore, that I was surprised at Mr. Moylan saying that he did not even now consider that he ought to have examined the other two boilers when he made his inquiry by order to Government on the 4th May last."

Mr. Ellis having been found not guilty by the unanimous verdict of the Sessions Judge and the assessors was formally discharged as honourably acquitted of all blame in the matter of the explosion.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

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THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 2.

Marshal Bazaine's trial was resumed to-day at 1.15 p.m. The names of three witnesses who have not yet appeared were again called. The clerk then commenced reading the documents annexed to General Rivière's Report. The first relates to the communications between Metz and Paris, and states that the railways and telegraph were cut on the 1st of September. Numerous emissaries were sent by Marshal MacMahon and other Generals from different places, but all efforts have failed to trace out the greater part of these messages. Lengthy details follow relative to the despatches sent from Thionville to Metz, and vice versa, several of which were suppressed. This document strongly censures the conduct of Colonel Turnier, Commander of Thionville. It relates to the mission of Commander Magnan, who had been sent by Marshal Bazaine to Chalons, and lays special stress upon the fact that, despite the many opportunities that officer had, he did not succeed in delivering Marshal MacMahon's reply to Marshal Bazaine. It further seeks to prove the suppression of the despatches addressed to Marshal MacMahon which, by deceiving the latter, brought about the catastrophe of Sedan. In conclusion, it alludes to the emissaries who at the termination of the siege of Metz proceeded to Tours. It is expected that the reading of the annexed documents will occupy to-day and to-morrow, and that the general review of the charges against the Marshal, with which General Rivière concludes his Report, will not be read until Saturday.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND THE PANIC.

The existence of an Atlantic cable is generally believed in the city to have been of the greatest service in minimising some of the most dangerous effects of the American panic. We refer to the export of gold from this side to America which it has caused. According to all former precedent such an effect was likely to be produced, and there is nothing more natural than for a country in financial distress to draw assistance from its neighbours; but the telegraph has operated in two ways to reduce the actual magnitude of the movement. Most important of all it has materially accelerated the time when the assistance is rendered. The failure of Messrs. Jay Cooke and Co. gave a distinct warning to all interested of what was likely to happen, and it was known in London to the most important American houses, we believe, the very evening of its occurrence, and to all the world next morning. Consequently, when the fall in the Exchange occurred on the Tuesday following, and was immediately telegraphed to Europe, like the news of the panic itself, there was an instant response in the shipment of gold from this side. Within three weeks of the outbreak of the panic and a fortnight of the fall in the Exchange, the relief afforded from this side will actually have been applied to New York. And this is not only so, but the telegraph immediately communicates to New York intelligence of what is being done. The gold to arrive can be used for many purposes by means of "cable transfers" as if it had arrived, and we need hardly point out also that in a panic the prospect of relief, if certain, is almost as effectual as the actual relief. The mere knowledge, then, that assistance would come from England, and that to an indefinite amount, for more gold would have been shipped if required was likely of itself to allay panic and revive credit, and so restore the ordinary course of business, which has in fact been the case. There is not the slightest doubt, therefore, that the suffering of New York has been kept within far narrower limits than would otherwise have been the case by means of the intimate connexion which the cable gives it with London. London, again, has been able to give the assistance with the minimum of loss to itself, because the effect of each successive shipment could be known almost instantaneously. Otherwise, more might have been sent than was necessary and at the wrong time, and America would have benefited less, and the remedy would have cost us more. The contrast between what has happened now and what happened in 1857, when there was no telegraph, is sufficiently striking. The American crisis of that year broke out about the end of September, but news did not reach England till nearly the middle of October, and shipments of gold were then made continuously for nearly a fortnight, which could not reach America or be known of there till the beginning of November. America had thus a whole month to pass through without receiving help from England or knowing of it, while the English shipments were made wholly in the dark, and could not be nicely adjusted to meet the actual crisis, or each fresh symptom of its recuperation. Perhaps the American panic of 1857 was worse than the present one promises to be, just because of the difference the telegraph has made, and we have probably ourselves to blame for many troubles because of our early knowledge and lower ability to give assistance in time. In pointing out these the telegraph has been on this occasion, however, it is only fair to admit that it has a drawback at times in its echoing power—each money market is troubled by bad news of the other, and the bad news tends to accumulate. Still the balance appears to be in favour of the calming effect of early information, and the power it gives of using prompt remedies, and at seems hardly possible to overestimate the value of the system which the Atlantic Cable has now rendered to the business communications of England and America.—*Economist.*

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

(*Saturday Review.*)

We hardly know whether we should or should not congratulate the Social Science Association upon their choice of a President for this year's Congress. Nobody indeed will deny that Lord Houghton has some rare qualifications for such an office. The first duty of a President on such occasions is to make things pleasant. Courtesy to all men, even to bores, and a happy turn for soothing silly susceptibilities and encouraging modest merit are excellent qualities in all cases; and nowhere more excellent than in a meeting of fretful would-be philosophers, male and female, each bursting with a sense of the extreme value of his or her own nostrum, and anxious to force it upon the notice of the mimic Parliament. So far, the Association could not have made a better choice; but then it must be added that Lord Houghton has one conspicuous defect to set against his general merits. It is, indeed, a defect so glaring that we do not understand how it can have been overlooked, and still less how, if not overlooked, it could have been pardoned. Doubtless he will listen patiently to an intolerable discourse of blue-book; he will soothe, as far as it can be soothed, the restless vanity of the vainest of mankind—of those people, namely, who have a secret for the instantaneous reform of the world; and more than this, he has proved that he can treat reasonably of the vast series of topics upon which men of social science delight to pour themselves forth. But granting all this, and more, how could it be forgotten that Lord Houghton is guilty of a weakness so radically opposed to the very essence of the Association's principles, that it must make all the philosophers uncomfortable whenever they look at him? In short, Lord Houghton has a sense of humour. Now humour is to that kind of discussion which forms the staple of Social Science oratory what a certain powder is to parasitical insects, or holy water to the agents of diabolic power upon earth. The very first condition of listening patiently to the harangues of the amiable enthusiasts of Norwich is an incapacity for smiling; and if an heroic sense of duty should enable Lord Houghton, as we have no doubt that it will, to maintain his features in their usual repose, is it right to expose an innocent fellow-creature to the torment of forcibly suppressing throughout many days his natural impulse to obey his perception of the ludicrous? Everybody knows by sad experience the tortures undergone even by a person of reverent mind who is suddenly overtaken by a disposition to laugh in church. The poorest little absurdity seems to be more laughter-moving in such a position than the keenest wit under ordinary circumstances. The victim who contrives forcibly to suppress his convulsions says to himself, I must laugh or burst; and, if it is bad enough for a humble member of the congregation, the trial, we should suppose, must be tenfold greater when it happens to the clergyman in his pulpit. Moreover, if one is unfortunate enough to laugh during Divine Service, no great harm is done except to the criminal himself. The solemnity of the performance rests upon too deep a foundation to be disturbed by any little spasm of hilarity. But in debating societies of all kinds—and the Social Science Association is of course nothing but a big debating society—everything depends upon its members preserving their gravity. If they do not take their own rules seriously, there is no external power to give them support. When once one augur begins to laugh in his neighbour's face the auspices's profession is ruined; which fact, as we may incidentally observe, explains how it is that augurs keep their faces so successfully. And therefore poor Lord Houghton must feel that he is not merely bound by a sense of courtesy to be grave, but that the very vital principle of the Association depends on his success. He must often think of Pope's touching lines:—

> To laugh were want of goodness and of grace,
> And to be grave exceeds all power of face.
> I sit with sad civility I read
> With honest anguish and an aching head.

And doubtless he wishes that he could "whisper in unwilling ears the saving counsel" to his tormentors to keep their papers locked up at least until the next meeting of the Congress.

Lord Houghton is a human being; and therefore we are not surprised that under these conditions he should have indulged in a little quiet humour at the expense of the Association. This, at least, is the interpretation which we venture to place upon his inaugural address. After the ex-President had confessed with touching simplicity that "during the period of his incumbency there had not been any very great practical and accomplished results in the field of social science," and that it had been rather a period of "preparation and discussion than of realisation"—or, in plain words, that all the talk had so far ended in smoke—Lord Houghton, gave the simple explanation of this not very surprising phenomenon. He said, in substance, that at there was at present no such thing as social science; he added that very probably there never would be any such thing, and observed that, if there ever was, it was very doubtful whether it would be of any use. These remarks were excellent in themselves, and we hope that the philosophers were edified. After this exordium, Lord Houghton went through a long and clear exposition of what has been done or left undone during the last year in most of the departments of practical life upon which the discussions of the Social Science Association are supposed to exercise an influence. Though Lord Houghton did not himself make the comment, it must have suggested itself to many of his hearers that the natural and social machinery had in all these cases worked pretty much as if the Social Science Association had never existed. Whether this address, upon which of course we have put our own interpretation, was calculated to please the philosophers, is more than we know, but that it was in itself very edifying we have no manner of doubt; and we hope that some others may draw from it the inferences which Lord Houghton, even if they were present to his mind, could not have plainly expressed. Covert satire, however, is apt to be lost upon the people who seriously believe that they are reforming the world by attending these gatherings of amateur reformers of mankind; and therefore we will venture to express a little more openly the reflections which occur to every man of ordinary sense when he sees some half-dozen columns of the *Times* filled with reports of such proceedings.

When the wicked—by which we mean ourselves and the outside world generally—say to the Social Science enthusiasts, You are bores; the enthusiasts reply, Your are cynics. There is very little advantage to be gained, as a general rule, by bandying such names backwards and forwards. "Cynic" is a word which is used vaguely enough, and seems to be thought applicable to anybody who does not sympathize with any other person's nonsense. If, however, it is meant to imply that we do not care for the Social Science Association because we do not care for the objects which it is intended to promote, we repudiate the accusation altogether. We admit that the Association discusses many matters of the highest importance to mankind. The improvement of the law, the diminution of drunkness, the spread of education—these and fifty other subjects must be interesting to every one who wishes to see our children a little better off than ourselves. We complain of the Social Science Association not because it discusses grave questions gravely, but because it often tends to make grave discussion more difficult. We fully admit that here and there it brings out useful ideas, increases our knowledge of facts, and brings together people who may co-operate in advancing needed reforms. Like some other things, it has its uses, and we do not wish to deny it any amount of gratitude which it may fairly claim. But we must and that the claims which it puts forward and the general spirit of the proceedings are to our mind unfortunate. The very title of the thing is an objection. To talk about science where there is undoubtedly no science may be regarded as a bit of harmless vanity, but in fact it encourages a mischievous confusion of ideas, of which we constantly see the results. Political economists, who have more right than the students of other of the so-called moral sciences to dignify their pursuits by the name of scientific, have done much mischief by the exaggerated form in which they have put forward their claims. We need not illustrate so familiar a fact, but we may add that their examples has encouraged everybody else who has got hold of some little nostrum for the improvement of society to give himself the air of a scientific observer. In old days much mischief was done to genuine religious feeling by fanatical pretenders to inspiration. At the present time, pretensions almost equally obnoxious are sheltered, in compliance with modern tastes, under the convenient cloak of a pseudo-scientific jargon. It is plainly desirable that, as we are at the present moment in a pre-scientific stage in all that regards social phenomena, we should begin by confessing our ignorance. A recognition of the empirical nature of our knowledge is the first condition towards its sound extension. The evil is not confined to this, but many people are encouraged to talk very pompously about matters which they do not in the least understand. The worst of it is, that they tend to discourage those who have better means of knowledge. As we have not yet established any general principles deserving the name of scientific from which we might deduce their application to particular cases, we ought to give attention to persons who at least have accumulated a considerable store of empirical knowledge. To take a particular case, nobody can determine from any general theory of human nature what is the proper course to be adopted in regard to criminals. If this were really a scientific question, we might apply to some classic philosopher who had analysed human nature into its elements, and ask him to explain by what chemical process we could arrest the progress of decay in the moral tissue. As this is impossible, we can only judge of the best means of cure by listening to people who have had really wide practical experience in the matter. The Prison Congress which assembled some time ago consisted chiefly of men who had a right to speak about questions the practical solution of which had been the employment of their lives; and, though perhaps they did not throw any very great light upon the subject, they at least brought to each other's knowledge what was being done, and with what success, in different countries. On all such points, in short, it is a condition of useful inquiry that respect should be paid to experience rather than to general speculators. It is earnestly to be hoped that such questions as the propriety of capital or corporal punishment should be decided by people who know the criminal classes, and not by people who have learnt a few platitudes from theoretical philanthropists.

Now the natural tendency of the Social Science Association is to lower the authority of the expert as compared with that of the fluent gabbler. It is an immense advantage possessed by the British Association that, as a rule, due respect is paid to eminence in special branches of inquiry, because the eminence can be easily tested. No mere dabbler in mathematics would dare to pooh-pooh Professor Maxwell nor would a popular physiologist venture to meet Professor Ferrier. But the members of the Social Science Association are all more or less omniscient. Anybody can talk passable nonsense about school reform or the social evil; and the orator who can talk the fastest and bore his hearers with the smallest infusion of facts and statistics is likely to receive the most attention. A volunteer Parliament, the members of which have not been taught to know who are the really competent leaders, becomes a perfectly chaotic body in which the nonsense is most likely to come to the surface. A meeting of doctors might usefully discuss sanitary questions, or a meeting of schoolmasters the prospects of education. But the very object of the Social Science Association is to bring together an unorganized mass of debaters upon so vast a variety of subjects that it is impossible for any human being to be more than a smatterer in some of them. If a man of real authority has got anything to say, the chance are that he will get a hearing in some less distracted collection of universal discussion. He will try to speak to an audience more or less fitted to appreciate his special arguments. If, by some strange infelicity, he chooses to disturben him self to the Social Science Association, he will be jostled by a crowd of smatterers, each with as good a right as himself to speak and as good a chance of being heard; and the probability is that the audience will rush off to a room where some more popular and racy topic is under discussion, and leave him discoursing to bare benches. In short, the very idea of the Social Science Association is almost fatal to any satisfactory discussion of serious subjects which require special qualifications. It offers a premium to proficients in the art of talking twaddle about matters which they don't understand; and unluckily that art has already been brought to such perfection that it is one of the most serious evils of the day. The difficulty of getting Parliament to attend to important reforms when they do not happen to be matters of popular interest has long been acknowledged, and is not likely at present to be diminished. It is only one branch of an evil which exists on a larger scale throughout the country, and which the Social Science Association seems especially intended to encourage. It tends unconsciously to become a machinery for advertising every kind of social and political quackery, and helping the quacks to drown the voice of the sensible men. Fortunately there is the remedy that its proceedings have become too dreary to attract much attention; and that nobody who can get a paper into a second-rate magazine need care to read it before a section at Norwich.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN THE CRIMEA.—The *Cologne Gazette* says:—"Last year, near Kertch, three catacombs were discovered. One of them is situated on the northern slope of the Mithridates mount, and its interior is decorated with stucco-work and pictures in fresco, in which various animals and hunting scenes are represented. At the entrance there are visible on the side walls, where the stucco has fallen off symbols, monograms, and figures of animals, cut with sharp tools. Mr. Lucenko, the director of the Kertch Museum, has since opened two catacombs, which however, have proved less interesting. In the opinion of antiquaries the paintings found in the catacombs belong to an Oriental people. As evidence of this are pointed out the high headdresses and helmets of the warriors, and the short manes of the horses, which are represented as they are on the Assyrian monuments. As the bright colours of the pictures were becoming dimmed through contact with the damp atmosphere, the entrance to the catacombs has for a time been closed in order to protect the pictures from entire destruction. In the representations of battles fighting men of two different nationalities are clearly distinguishable. One class have round beardless faces, and wear armour which covers the whole body and extends down to the ankles. Their arms consist of two lances and a round shield. The other class, their opponents, have beards and thick long hair. They are armed with bows, lances, and square shields. The bearded men appear to be the besieged, whence it may be concluded that these frescoes are the productions of their beardless assailants. On other pictures are represented bears, wild boars, stags, birds of various kinds, and plants with large broad leaves. Especially remarkable is a picture which represents an animal resembling a lion, and behind in the air a winged Cupid in a sort of Roman drapery. Besides these frescoes there have been found two small statuettes of clay, one of which represents the sitting figure of a woman, who holds in her right hand a flat, cup-shaped vessel, and wears a high three-cornered headdress. This figure has a remarkable resemblance to the stone figures of women found in the grave mounds of the steppes. The other statuette, also that of a woman, likewise wears a remarkable three-parted headdress."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

It having been determined by vote at the International Congress of Orientalists, recently held in Paris, that the Congress of 1874 should assemble in London, a committee of management, consisting of the following members, has been formed to make the necessary arrangements:—President, S. Birch, LLD.; members—Joseph Bonomi, M. Ernst de Bunsen, Canon Calloway, M.A., R. Cull, F.S.A., M. Daly, Professor Donaldson, Ph. D, S. M. Drach, F.R.A.S., Dr. Eggeling, F.R.A.S., Colonel Seton Guthrie, R.E., John Henderson, F.S.A., Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A., R. Rost, Ph. D. W. Simpson F.R.G.S., George Smith, E. Thomas, F.R.A.S., W.S.W. Vaux, F.R.S., John Williams, F.R.A.S.; hon. secretaries, Messrs. Robert K. Douglas, Percie Page Renouf, W. R. Cooper. The Congress will meet in the course of next year, and the subscription is fixed at 12f., or half-a-guinea. The languages, archæology, ethnology, and the arts and sciences of the various Oriental countries will form the subjects for discussion. It is proposed that the sittings should occupy six evenings, and that the mornings of the same days should be devoted to visiting the different national institutions connected with Oriental Literature and science. The statutes of the Congress are in course of preparation, and detailed programmes will shortly be issued. We are asked to state that all communications should be addressed to Robert K. Douglas, British Museum, London; and those interested in Oriental studies who may be desirous of joining the Congress are requested to inform him of their intention as soon as possible.—*Times.*

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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By order of the Directors,
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Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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